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IMPROVING INFORMATION FLOWS ON THE FOLLOW-UP PROCESS TO AFRICAN ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT*

*The attached document of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the follow-up of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (UNPAAERD). It has been approved by the Steering Committee established by the Secretary General of the United Nations to monitor the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action.

The document is being presented to the Joint Conference because of its implications for member States in monitoring the UNPAAERD at the national level.

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I. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Countries should establish information systems and the necessary administrative mechanisms to generate data for monitoring the implementation of their recovery programmes. For this purpose, it is important for each country to designate a focal point for monitoring the implementation of the Programme of Action. The chairman of the UN Inter-Agency Task Force will contact African Governments directly to identify these focal points.

2. African intergovernmental organizations especially those at the subregional and regional levels should also designate focal points for monitoring the implementation of those parts of UNPAAERD which are relevant to their own work programmes.

3. All UN organs, organizations and bodies should critically assess those parts of UNPAAERD which are covered by some of their programme elements. A matrix showing the UNPAAERD elements by organization/organ/agency interest should assist in arrangements to co-ordinate efforts within the UN family. It is also important that all relevant UN organizations provide detailed information on: What mechanisms have been set up to monitor their relevant components of UNPAAERD? What monitoring indicators are proposed and what are the reporting schedules?

4. The ECA which is also serving as Chairman and secretariat of the Inter-Agency Task Force will act as the focal point for the collection, processing and dissemination of information for monitoring UNPAAERD.

5. The information system and list of statistical information given in Annexes 1 and 2 are meant as broad guidelines of the types of monitoring information required. However, since such information may not be readily available and is not likely to be made readily available, in the present life-time of the United Nations Programme, the Inter-Agency Task Force has proposed a shortened list of information requirements with their sources which should constitute the basic list of the information system for the purposes of monitoring UNPAAERD at the national, subregional and regional levels. Specific field level reporting guidelines have been formulated with the office of the United Nations Co-ordinator acting in collaboration with the national government's focal point as the focal point for the collection and disseminiation of the information in respect of that country. It may also be necessary to develop similar reporting guidelines for the United Nations system, multilateral agencies, bilateral donors and NGOs.

6. As shown in Annex IV, some of the statistical information are collected on a routine basis by concerned United Nations agencies or departments. For example, FAO collects most of the agricultural statistics data, ECA collects data on national accounts and other economic statistics, IBRD and OECD publish data on resource flows and external debt. It is necessary for the focal point for the collection, processing and dissemination of the information to establish contacts with these agencies to receive the information before the publications containing them are issued. For the rest of the data, appropriately designed questionnaires can be used to obtain the relevant data from countries. In this latter exercise, the UNDP resident co-ordinator should be used as the United Nations focal point and should work closely with the Government focal point.

II. INTRODUCTION

7. At its inaugural meeting in Geneva on 15 December 1986, the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Follow-up on the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 ((UNPAAERD) at the Regional Level decided to appoint a team of three experts to prepare a report on the theme "Improving Information Flows on the Follow-up Process to African Economic Recovery and Development". The team visited eight African countries, the headquarters of major United Nations agencies and African Intergovernmental organizations concerned with the implementation of UNPAAERD. These missions took place between January and March 1987 and the report of the team was discussed during the second meeting of the Inter-Agency Task Force at Dakar March 24-25, 1987.

8. It may be recalled that on 1 June 1986 the thirteenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution S-13/2 on the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990. That resolution inter-alia urged "all Governments to take effective action for the rapid and full implementation" of the UNPAAERD and requested "the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to participate fully in and support the implementation of the Programme of Action". The Thirteenth Special Session also requested The Secretary-General of the United Nations "to monitor the process of implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second and forty-third sessions", the latter being used as an occasion to conduct a review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action.

9. In order to set the proposals contained in this report in their proper context, it is necessary to highlight the essential features of the UNPAAERD. The Programme focuses primarily on the following areas:

(a) Food and agriculture;

(b) Other sectors in support of agriculture:

- Rehabilitation and development of agro-related industries
- Development of transport and communications
- Trade and finance;

(c) Drought and desertification;

(d) Human resources development, planning and utilization;

(e) Policy reforms:

- Improving the management of the economy
- Other policy measures
- Population policy
- Participation of the people in development
- Women and development;

(f) Refugees and displaced persons.

10. The Programme sets out in some detail the actions to be taken in each area. For example, development of transport and communications includes actions in the area of maintenance and development of feeder, access and service roads, small bridges and desert roads. The full details of the Programme are contained in the report of the Ad-hoc Committee of the Whole of the Thirteenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly (A/S-13/15). Other related documentation is the African Submission to the United Nations Special General Assembly.

11. To enable the United Nations Secretary-General to carry out his mandate under resolution S-13/2, a Steering Committee was set up with the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation as chairman. The Steering Committee in turn set up an Inter-Agency Task Force with the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) as chairman.

12. It is also worth mentioning that ECA in its normal work of reporting to the ECA Conference of Ministers (of planning) had circulated a questionnaire to all 50 member States asking for base line non-statistical information which will form the basis of reports to various United Nations, Intergovernmental and Non-Governmental meetings. The questionnaire tried to obtain information on a more systematic basis from all countries such issues as mechanisms in place or likely to be in place during the Programme period, policies adopted and investments in the agriculture sector.

13. The Inter-Agency Task Force reviewed the experience of the United Nations in designing an information system and the mechanism to monitor the African Food crisis which was implemented by the Office of Emergency Operations for Africa. The following major lessons from the review are relevant.

(a) At the field level, specific guidelines to ensure the timely and regular flow of consolidated (i.e., national government, international agencies, bilateral donors and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operational in the country) and consistent (i.e., uniform across countries) information. This information should include quantified priority needs and qualitative information, the latter being especially critical in anticipating problems/bottlenecks and designing pre-emptive measures for effective and timely action.

(b) For bilateral donors and NGOs, there is also the need for specific guidelines for regular and timely reporting on donor responses to priority needs.

(c) From the headquarters of international agencies it is necessary to collect information to ensure consolidation with information reported from the field.

(d) With respect to processing and dissemination of information, the following actions are necessary:

(i) Timely publication and dissemination of status reports providing estimates of unmet needs, donor response and a description of the "on the ground" events to anticipate problems.

(ii) A computerized information system to facilitate immediate response to donor and media ad-hoc information enquiries as well as launching of special appeals for donor assistance to specific and critical needs.

(iii) Regular donor briefings and consultations.

(iv) Regular publication of African Emergency Bulletin to provide public information.

(v) Timely media briefings to ensure public awareness and involvement.

(vi) A single and effective focal point for the collection, processing and dissemination of consolidated and relevant information.

14. It was recognized that in order to ensure the effective implementation of UNPAAERD, there was a need for continuous monitoring, evaluation and co-ordination at the national, subregional and regional levels. The flow of information on the follow-up process of UNPAAERD had to be linked to the system of monitoring envisaged to ensure that data were not being collected as an end in themselves but as a means to an end. The ultimate aim of an UNPAAERD-related information system should be the utilisation of numeric and non-numeric information generated to monitor, evaluate and review the implementation of the Programme at the national, subregional and regional levels. It is in this context that the Inter-Agency Task Force considers that the issue of information requirements for the follow-up process of UNPAAERD cannot be separated from the question of monitoring the implementation of the Programme of Action at the subregional and regional levels. Thus, this section will examine monitoring mechanisms at all three levels.

15. All African countries have Ministries of Planning. The precise nomenclature used may vary from country to country. These ministries in many cases have macro-economic planning or multisectoral or intersectoral divisions which are supposed to monitor all aspects of the country's development plan. In a few countries there is also a Central Monitoring Unit within the President's Office. The extent to which the Ministries of Planning or Central Monitoring Units function properly depends on the degree of collaboration which exists between them and the sectoral Ministries. In some countries, the system operates reasonably effectively but in other countries there is need for more effective collaboration and for the production and utilization of relevant statistical and non-statistical information to assist in programme and project monitoring and evaluation.

16. These national mechanisms generally oversee the overall development programmes of the country including the national components of the UNPAAERD. However, as explained later, some countries have set up additional mechanisms which will pay particular attention to the national economic recovery programme.

17. These follow-up mechanisms provide the institutional support to existing aid mechanisms such as the Consultative Group or Round Tables. UNPAAERD stressed that the terms of reference of such mechanisms including joint committees or joint bilateral commissions should bear in mind "the comprehensive and simultaneous consideration of ali issues, pertaining to the implementation" of UNPAAERD.

18. Some countries have already recognized this shortcoming and have therefore set up their own monitoring mechanisms at the national level. One country, for example, has set up a National Commission for the follow-up of the Priority Programme for Economic Recovery. This National Commission has four subcommisions, one each for financial resources mobilization, rural development, industry and economic infrastructure and development of human resources. These subcommissions are made up of technical experts. For example, the rural development subcommission comprises the Director of Research (Agriculture and livestock directorate), Secretary-General of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution, high-level officials of the Ministries of Planning and Popular Participation in development, Environment, Higher Education and Foreign Affairs.

19. In the case of another country, no new mechanisms have been created. As that country's component of the UNPAAERD is a subset of the country's structural adjustment programme (SAP) for 1985-1992, it was decided that the committees charged with responsibility for the SAP should also be responsible for UNPAAERD. There is a two-tier Committee system. The first is an Inter-Ministerial Committee with the President as chairman and membership comprising all ministers in the economic sector, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Information, the National Manager of the Central Bank and the Co-ordinator of the Technical Committee for monitoring the two programmes. At the second level is the Technical Committee for monitoring SAP and UNPAAERD which is chaired by the Co-ordinator and whose membership comprises the directors of the ministries and organizations represented on the Inter-Ministerial Committee.

20. At the subregional and regional levels, UNPAAERD recognized the need for systematic follow-up action if "a cohesive ad balanced implementation" of the Programme of Action is to be achieved. An examination of existing mechanisms at the subregional level for monitoring the implementation of the subregional components of the Programme is therefore in order. There is a multiplicity of subregional institutions of relevance to UNPAAERD. The first category of subregional institutions are those which belong to the United Nations family such as the ECA MULPOCs, AFRO and EMRO of WHO and the subregional office of UNICEF. The second category comprises African intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) such as ECOWAS, ADB, PTA and the Customs Union of Central Africa (UDEAC). The United Nations agencies in the field submit progress reports on the implementation of their programmes and projects to their headquarters on a periodic basis, usually at six-monthly intervals.

21. Some of these organizations like ECOWAS, ADB, and PTA have revised their programmes of work to take account of the priority areas of UNPAAERD. A few of these organizations have even gone so far as to set up ad-hoc machineries for the periodic evaluation and assessment of the progress made to implement those subregional components of the programme which fall within the mandate of the particular African IGO.

22. In this connection, it is necessary to state that the programme of the IGO's generally comprise projects which though forming part of a subregional plan are also included in country projects which will be reported upon separately at the national level and subregional projects which though affecting a number of countries can only be monitored and reported upon meaningfully at the subregional level. This point was emphasized by both IGADD and CILSS which indicated that drought and desertification are unaffected by national boundaries and a subregional approach to dealing with them will yield greater dividends. Thus, these African IGO's can be used to monitor the relevant subregional aspects of UNPAAERD.

23. These institutions report once or twice a year to their Councils or Governing Boards on the implementation of their work programme and it is possible from these reports to obtain some information for evaluating and assessing the implementation of the relevant subregional programmes subsumed under UNPAAERD. For example, the ECOWAS recovery programme which is based on UNPAAERD is expected to be implemented as from 1987 and annual progress reports will be submitted to the ECOWAS Summit (of heads of State).

24. At the regional level, there are mechanisms in the OAU, ECA, the World Bank as well as the United Nations agencies for monitoring the whole or part of UNPAAERD. For example, FAO and UNCTAD have Task Forces which deal specifically with the implementation of these aspects of UNPAAERD which are of direct concern to them.

25. Some of these national, subregional and regional mechanisms need to be strengthened if they are to be able to perform their functions effectively.

III. THE INFORMATION SYSTEM

26. The Inter-Agency Task Force had at its first meeting in Geneva in December 1986 recognized the need for setting up an information system as part of the follow-up process to the implementation of UNPAAERD. It was because of this that one of its first actions was to constitute the team of experts who advised it on improving information flows in the context of the United Nations Programme of Action.

27. The provision of timely, comprehensive and consolidated monitoring information on the process of implementation of UNPAAERD is essential not only to keep the African and international community informed of the progress but this information is particularly critical to enable remedial actions in the actual process of implementation. This section is divided into four parts, namely: objectives of information gathering on the implementation of UNPAAERD, identification of relevant information, administrative mechanisms for information flows and the dissemination of information.

(a) Objectives

28. The main objectives of the information system are as follows:

1. To monitor the process of the implementation of the UNPAAERD 1986-1990 and form the basis of the;

(i) Secretary-General's progress reports to the General Assembly during 1986-1990.

(ii) Other progress reports to UN, other Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

(iii) Evaluation of UNPAAERD in 1990-1991.

(iv) The African Economic Recovery Newsletter.

(v) The African Economic Recovery Journal.

2. To mobilize timely and adequate resources (internal and external) to ensure recovery in the context of long-term sustainable socio-economic development in Africa. This is pertinent to the commitments to UNPAAERD by the national Governments as well as the development partners.

3. To ensure review and co-ordination of the assistance and support of organizations and agencies of the United Nations system as well as of the multilateral agencies, bilateral donors, NGOs and the private sector.

4. To provide a forum for exchange and exchange of experience and lessons on the implementation of specific issues in UNPAAERD among African countries.

5. To provide key policy information to the African and the international community to ensure awareness and commitment.

(b) Modalities of implementation

29. The relevance, availability and feasibility of compiling essential information to monitor the process of implementation of UNPAAERD must be considered at the outset. UNPAAERD lays down the principles, actions and modalities for guiding development activities, particularly with regard to the agricultural sector, during the period 1986-1990. In monitoring the process of implementation of UNPAAERD, it is critical that emphasis be given to the operational focus rather than the conceptual aspects.

30. Annex I shows a systematic grouping of the main issues and identifies the information relevant to the monitoring of the process of implementation of UNPAAERD. Annex II provides a preliminary list of statistical indicators that may form the basis of quantified data relating to particular sectors, actions and activities in the implementation of UNPAAERD.

31. The Inter-Agency Task Force at its meeting in Dakar in March 1987 reviewed Annexes I and II prepared by the team of experts and found that while they covered all the essential areas of the information requirements for the comprehensive monitoring of UNPAAERD, it was rather complex and over-ambitious. Nevertheless it remained a suitable framework for the collection, processing, analysing and disseminating information on the follow-up process to UNPAAERD. It, however, suggested a simplified list of *qualitative and quantitative information which* would meet the overall needs of the monitoring and evaluation of UNPAAERD. Annexes III and IV reflect these simplified versions of the data requirements.

32. On the basis of the above classifications of information for monitoring the process of implementation of UNPAAERD, two sequential phases may be envisaged in identifying the relevant indicators (both qualitative/descriptive/impressionist as well as quantified):

- Base line information
- Regular update of information.

The central aim of the monitoring process is not only to assess and evaluate the progress in the implementation of UNPAAERD over the period 1986-1990, but also to provide, wherever possible, the basis of remedial actions during the actual process of implementation.

33. In selecting the set of qualitative and quantitative indicators, the following aspects are crucial:

(a) Delineating the specific type of information (both statistical as well as qualitative/descriptive) that is essential to the monitoring needs of UNPAAERD.

(b) The qualitative/descriptive indicators, for example, would monitor the evidence (nature and seriousness) of the policy reforms at both national and international levels. In this case, related statistical indicators would, for example, quantify the level to which the national government is meeting its resource commitments and the level to which the international community is meeting its resource obligations. The choice of statistical indicators in monitoring should at the outset consider how these will translate into interpretive and indicative measures to highlight the progress of the implementation of UNPAAERD.

34. Furthermore, it is also important to target information to ensure public awareness, commitment and social mobilization. Examples of such public information indicators are:

(a) Number of malnourished children/debt servicing outflows.

(b) Changes over time in purchasing power of exports (highlighted with stark examples from African countries vis-à-vis industrialized countries).

(c) Military expenditures against public expenditures in agriculture and other social services, such as health, education, etc.

(d) Agricultural subsidies in selected developed countries (EEC, USA, etc.), against agricultural subsidies, total agricultural expenditures, etc., in African countries

35. Indicators of follow-up should explicitly monitor progress of the implementation of UNPAAERD. In particular this should include the policy objectives planned, actions implemented, reforms in the process of implementation, etc.

36. The process of information and data collection should take due account of existing sources and mechanisms of information collection (national and international) as well as the present capacity of African countries to compile and disseminate information. Wherever possible, every effort should be made to use existing mechanisms. However, it should be noted that in many countries there will be a need to streamline and strengthen the existing information capacity. This should be done not only to fulfill the needs of UNPAAERD monitoring but also in the context of long-term build-up of information and decision-making capacity of African Governments.

37. The information system should not only assess the evolution of the conceptual policy objectives of UNPAAERD but also explicitly monitor the operational actions and project/programme implementation. For example:

(a) What policy actions and reforms in the context of UNPAAERD are countries adopting? There is need to monitor how these evolve during the 1986-1990 period to be able to explain and interpret the progress in the implementation of UNPAAERD.

(b) What specific programmes and projects are implemented by the national Governments, the United Nations system, the multilateral agencies, the bilateral donor and the NGOs and the private sector in support of UNPAAERD.

38. Account has to be taken of the UNDP/IBRD/ECA project proposals for monitoring information. As already stated Annexes III and IV show the basic requirements for a reasonable monitoring of the United Nations Programme of Action and take account of the UNDP/IBRD/ECA project proposals.

(i) Base Line Information (1986)

39. The highest priority must be given to compiling the base line information covering the situation in each of the African countries as well as the information on actions and programmes of the international agencies, bilateral donors and NGOs. This initial assessment (qualitative and quantitative) is critical to providing the basis for monitoring the evolution of progress in the implementation of UNPAAERD during 1987-1990. In particular, information should be obtained from the following:

National Governments:

- Overall development plans of the country and reorientation/refocus and compatibility with regard to UNPAAERD and the World Bank/IMF structural adjustment programmes.

- What specific mechanisms (especially with regard to co-ordination of national and external aid resources (have been set up for the implementation of UNPAAERD.

- Qualitative and quantitative indicators for information as listed by main issues/sectors in Annex V and VI.

United Nations System:

- An in-depth analysis of the relevance and priority of the United Nations programmes/projects/technical assistance in Africa vis-a-vis the UNPAAERD.

- What follow-up and monitoring mechanism has been set up within the United Nations organizations and agencies?

- What reporting schedules are planned?

Multilateral Agencies (World Bank/IMF):

- A detailed outline of the policy reforms and structural adjustment programmes recommended/implemented by individual countries?

- What project and programme funds including technical assistance is allocated and provided?

- What follow-up and monitoring mechanism has been set up for this?

- What reporting schedules are planned?

Bilateral donors and NGOs:

- What are the main priority areas and type of assistance (both planned and subsequently implemented) to individual countries with regard to UNPAAERD and structural adjustment programmes?

- What resources have been budgeted and what additional resources (including flexibility) are likely?

- What donor-donor co-ordination mechamisms are proposed/set-up?

To the extent possible, the compilation of base line information by national Governments, international agencies, bilateral donor and NGOs should be carried out on the basis of the information requirements as given in Annex III-IV.

40. As previously stated, ECA had prepared and distributed an initial questionnaire to all African countries, eliciting general information on policies already adopted/proposed as well as actions taken/proposed in respect of all elements constituting UNPAAERD. 72 per cent of ECA member States have already responded to the questionnaire and a revised preliminary analysis of the results is contained in document ECA/CERAD/87/17: ECA's preliminary Survey on the implementation of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (APPER) and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and development, 1986-1990 (UNPAAERD) presented to the International Conference on "Africa: The Challenge of Economic Recovery and Development", Abuja, Nigeria 15-19 June, 1987.

(ii) Regular Flow of Information

41. Following the compilation of the base line information, a system has to be put in place for the provision of regular (e.g., quarterly) information on the process of implementation of UNPAAERD. Here again the data, as listed in Annexes III-IV should be used to provide a basis.

42. In this regular information flow, efforts should be made to group indicators according to, for example:

- Indicators that are not likely to change over the period 1986-1990.

- Indicators which are expected to change annually.

- Indicators which are expected to change monthly/quarterly.

The above type of grouping will enable an identification of key indicators which need to be monitored regularly. In this context, technical advice from the relevant United Nations organizations will be sought to identify key indicators which can be included in the regular flow at a later date. In general, this aspect has been considered in drawing up the preliminary list of statistical indicators in Annex II. Annex IV is a shortened list of these indicators showing the periodicity and source of the data.

(c) Administrative Mechanics of Information Flows

43. Here the central issue is how information flows can be set in motion and maintained on a regular basis. The main sources of information include the African countries, the United Nations system, multilateral agencies, African inter-Governmental organizations, bilateral donors and non-Governmental organizations.

44. In order to ensure consistency and consolidation of the base line and regular monitoring information, it is critical to design specific guidelines and a framework for information reporting. The outline of the main issues in UNPAAERD and the related information in Annexes III-IV, could provide the basis of developing specific guidelines for information collection. At the country level, it will be necessary to establish a focal point within the national Government. This focal point should have the responsibility to co-ordinate the sectoral information from the various national ministries and organizations. On-going UNDP programmes for strengthening the planning ministries in many African countries could enable the identification of a national focal point. In a number of countries, a Government structure and national focal point for information already exist.

45. In addition to country level national Government information, it is also relevant to consider an in-country focal point for the local aid partners. In this case, the United Nations Resident Co-ordinator could provide a focal point for information collection and reporting by the field operations of the United Nations system, multilateral agencies, bilateral donors and NGOs. This latter information needs to be supplemented by information obtained directly from the headquarters of the relevant aid partners.

46. It is essential that the information provided by the national Government be consolidated with the information provided by the local aid partners. This could be facilitated by a joint Government/Aid partners consultative arrangement at the country level. It is important that this consultative working meeting be held on a regular (e.g., quarterly) basis.

47. Within the United Nations system, a number of agencies and organizations have already set-up, at their headquarters, special task forces and working groups for the programme of African Recovery and Development. These United Nations institutional arrangements should not only be responsible for the collection and reporting of base line and regular monitoring information, but should also provide the analytical input in interpreting the information to assess the progress in the implementation of UNPAAERD.

48. With regard to multilateral agencies, the World Bank Special Office for Africa would provide the focal point for information reporting especially with regard to IBRD/IMF structural adjustment programmes. Additionally, this institutional arrangement will also be the focal point with regard to the UNDP/IBRD/ECA proposals on monitoring the African Recovery and Development programme in the context of structural adjustment programmes. The African Inter-Governmental organizations at the subregional and regional levels also should be responsible to provide information on the regional programmes in relation to UNPAAERD. This is particularly important with regard to IGADD, SADCC, ECOWAS, ADB, CEAO, PTA and CILSS.

49. Inter-Governmental organizations like OECD and EEC could be a major source of information on aid flows and recovery and development programmes related to UNPAAERD. However, the direct bilateral component of aid to African countries should be obtained from individual donor countries. In this context, specific guidelines on committed, disbursed and projected aid flows and projects and programmes of relevant bilateral donors will be developed by the Secretariat of the Inter-Agency Task Force.

50. The African and the international NGO community is extensively involved in grass-root level recovery and development programmes. Here the major type of information would relate to experience and impacts in particular countries, especially with regard to community programmes in health, rural craft industries, education, environment, etc.

51. It is essential that the information collected from all the above sources be co-ordinated at one focal point, namely the secretariat of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force. This unit has the primary responsibility for collecting, processing and disseminating information on the process of implementation of UNPAAERD.

(d) Information Dissemination

52. Since the UNPAAERD covers 50 African countries, it may be relevant to group countries in the reporting phase. For example, viable regional groups on the lines of the subregional groupings used in Africa's Submission to the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Africa's Economic and Social Crisis in 1986 could be considered. Other possibilities are groupings based on subregional Inter-Governmental Organizations such as ECOWAS, SADCC, East and Southern Africa Preferential Trade Area and CILSS. In this case, a maximum of seven subregional reports covering all the African countries should be considered. The

highest priority needs to be given to compile the base line (1986) reports providing an initial assessment of the situation in African countries as well detailed information on the national and external aid programmes, projects and policies in the context of UNPAAERD. A complete statistical Annex should also be included in these reports for completeness.

53. Following the compilation of the base line reports, regular reports on the evolving situation should be compiled. Initially, the aim should be to provide quarterly reports, providing detailed information on changes and progress with regard to the main issues and related information as outlined in Annexes III-IV. Additionally, these reports should also endeavour to include an analytical chapter providing a detailed assessment of significant developments and experiences, e.g.:

(a) Social impact of policy reforms - case study of Zambia, Zaire.

(b) Contra-season agriculture in Nigeria; lessons and experience.

(c) Export commodity prices and impact on trade and debt flows.

(d) Desertification control experiences in the Sahel.

(e) Major donor responses and policy reorientation of specific donors.

(f) The situation of the refugee populations in selected countries.

54. The regular monitoring reports should also be supplemented by special ad-hoc reports to donors. This is especially important in identifying major bottlenecks and problems in particular countries and preparing special appeals to donors for timely provision of additional resources and actions.

55. Two important outputs of the Information System will be the African Economic Recovery Newsletter published bi-monthly and the African Economic Recovery Journal published quarterly. The former will contain news items on the lines of the present African Economic Recovery Bulletin while the latter will concentrate on in-depth studies of the African economic situation.

56. The United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force has provided guidelines in the form of a two-page telex from each country via the United Nations Resident Co-ordinator. This telex will be sent once every two months, drawn on ideas or submissions made by national governments and agencies located in each country. The agency submission could be based on the proceedings of a bi-monthly report meeting. The headlines for the telex as well as other guidelines are as follows:

Heading for a 2 page telex from each country via United Nations Resident Co-ordinator, to be sent every 2 months, drawing on ideas or submissions made by the agencies located in each country office at a bi-monthly report meeting.

(1) Significant changes in domestic policy announced or implemented relating to UNPAAERD framework.

(2) Significant indicators of economic change - advance or retardation in agriculture and food production especially but also other economic sectors and basic macro-economic indicators.

(3) Significant indications of social change (both human dimensions, nutrition etc., and changes in health and education sectors) - including role of women, situation of vulnerable groups, employment, etc.

(4) Significant new developments by donor governments, international banks, international agencies, etc.

(5) Any other comments or major developments.

No section should be more than 3 paragraphs in length. Only significant changes should be reported upon, defined as those related to UNPAAERD goals and likely to appear important respectively when summarizing the 1986-1990 period.

57. The other publications, the Journal, will require in-depth sectoral or country case studies of varying types such as outlined in paragraph 53. The studies could be provided as an output of the normal work of United Nations specialized agencies, the world Bank and UNECA or could be commissioned specifically for this journal. In the latter case, provision should be made for the payment of honoraria if the authors are not staff members of the United Nations system.

58. Two separate editors should be appointed for the two publications but they should both work under the Working Group on Advocacy and Public Information. The Working Group should report to the Steering Committee through the Inter-Agency Task Force.

59. A major effort needs to be made to inform the African and international public on the progress of recovery and development in Africa. The information from the regular monitoring reports will provide a major source of public information. In addition to this it is also essential that the media are briefed on a regular basis to ensure press coverage and public awareness.

60. At the end of the period of implementation of UNPAAERD in 1990, every effort should be made to evaluate the lessons and experiences of UNPAAERD. This task would be easily feasible on the basis of the base-line reports and the regular monitoring reports over the period 1986-1990.

61. With regard to the publication and dissemination of reports, special attention must be given to timeliness. The regular (e.g., bi-monthly) reports should be published and distributed within one month of the quarter covered.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

62. The proposals contained in this document are intended to assist in the process of follow-up UNPAAERD at the national, subregional and regional levels. The lists of statistical (quantitative) and non-statistical (qualitative) information required for this activity are based on information that should be readily available or made readily available by the reporting units (national governments, field offices of United Nations agencies, African inter-governmental organizations, main headquarters or regional headquarters of United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations active in the implementation aspects of UNPAAERD.

63. It is recognized that not all 50 countries covered by UNPAAERD can supply all the information requirements identified in Annexes III and IV. However, it is obvious from a preliminary survey of data availability in African countries and also estimates available within the United Nations system that information will be available from a significant number of countries so as to allow for meaningful analysis of the data collected. It should also be stressed that the types of information identified are the same as national governments would need to identify their own needs for monitoring information in respect of their national component of UNPAAERD.

64. At the country level, there is an urgent need to develop specific field reporting guidelines for monitoring the implementation of UNPAAERD. The United Nations resident co-ordinator's office as an in-country focal point for the United Nations system/bilateral donors/NGO's together with a focal point within the national government provides the basis of the in-country reporting mechanism.

65. The collection, analysis and timely dissemination of comprehensive and credible information on the implementation of UNPAAERD on a regular basis is essential not only to keep the world community fully informed of the progress of recovery but also to facilitate effective co-operation and co-ordination between the African Governments and the international donor community.

66. As already implied, an effective and co-ordinated mechanism must be created within each African country to provide a forum for the compilation of evaluation/monitoring information on the process of implementation of UNPAAERD. The full participation of all parties, including the National Government, field representatives of the United Nations system, and local representatives of bilateral donors as well as operational NGOs is paramount in ensuring a comprehensive consolidated assessment of the progress of the implementation of UNPAAERD. Specific field reporting guidelines should be developed for in-country information reporting including both quantified as well as qualitative/descriptive/monitoring information. The latter is especially critical for identification of problems and for planning of prescription and time's actions.

67. The field level information from each country must also be supplemented by information from the headquarters of the United Nations organizations and agencies, bilateral donors and interested non-governmental community. There also specific guidelines for information reporting should be developed to ensure consolidation of field and headquarter information.

68. The above field and headquarters information must be processed in a timely manner and reported in a form to enable immediate decision-making by donors as well as ensuring public awareness and commitments. It is important to compile a base line information report and this should be followed for regular (e.g., bi-monthly) monitoring reports. Given the large number of countries involved, it might be relevant to issue, for example, four regional reports.

69. It is important to establish an effective focal point within the secretariat of the Inter-Agency Task Force for processing the information collected for the different purposes already identified in paragraph 28.

70. UNPAAERD has entered its second year of implementation. The organization of a working meeting of senior African planners and donors to exchange information on the progress so far made in the implementation of UNPAAERD and identification of priority problems and gaps should be considered. Such a meeting could be held under the auspices of an inter-governmental organization such as OECD.

ANNEX I

A SYSTEMATIC GROUPING OF THE MAIN ISSUES AND RELATED INFORMATION FOR MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNPAAERD

In this Annex, the main issues/sectors as identified in UNPAAERD are listed on the left-hand column. The information related to each of these issues/sectors are described in detail in the right-hand column. Note that this information covers both non-statistical (descriptive/qualitative) as well as statistical (quantitative) indicators. The latter are identified in Annex II.

Main Issue/Sector	Related Information
Socio-economic background to African crisis	National
	Deficiencies in past economic strategies and policies: domestic structural policies, fiscal and monetary policies
	Low productivity in all sectors
	Urban/ rural disparities
	Income distribution inequities
	Political instability
	Inadequate human resources development
	Lack of management/administrative capacity
	Demographic and population problems
	Refugee populations
	Environmental problems, especially land degradation
	Declining food self-sufficiency
	International
	Economic recession
	Low commodity prices
	Adverse terms of trade
	Decline in financial flows
	Increased protectionism
	High interest rates
	Debt and debt servicing obligations
	International transactions
	Mobilization of timely and relevant aid resources

Main Issue/Sector	Related Information
UNPAAERD follow-up and co-ordination	Follow-up Mechanisms and Actions National International agencies Bilateral donor NGOs Regional - e.g., SADCC, CEAO, IGADD Effective aid co-ordination (CGs and RTs, Paris and London clubs, sector co-ordination meetings, etc.) Effective technical assistance co-ordination
Contingency planning	National emergency preparedness Early warning systems Regional crop protection networks National food security arrangements
Policy reforms and reorientation	Political support to implement adjustment measures Public sector reforms Public investment policies Public sector and enterprise management Public sector employment and wages Financial management Fiscal administration Exchange rate adjustment Terms of trade Social costs and impact of structural adjustment Agricultural Price Reforms and Incentives. Domestic producer prices and subsidies Exports Processing Marketing boards and distribution channels Provision of inputs Natural resources enhancement and conservation
Effective resource mobilization and use	Domestic Resources: Public Sector resources, management, revenues and expenditures in productive sectors especially agriculture. Also reduction in "non-productive" sectors such as military expenditures

Main issues/changes	Origin of information
	Private sector resources and investment objectives
	In-kind resources
	Quality and modality of assistance and co-operation
	Debt relief arrangements
	Quick-disbursement funds
	Project aid
	Ratio of recurrent and local costs
	Use of local resources in aid programmes
	Non-project aid, e.g., balance of payments support and debt relief measures
	Multilateral concessional assistance
	IMF's structural adjustment facility
	Foreign private investment
Agriculture	
Land resources (enhancement/ conservation)	Restoration and protection of arable land
	Afforestation and reforestation
	Drought and desertification control1/
	Stabilization of sand dunes
	Soil conservation
	Measures against salinization
	Irrigation drainage
	Controlling over-grazing
Water resources	River basin development
	Small-scale irrigation schemes
Production	Crop and livestock production and management programmes
	Climatic and weather conditions
	Public sector expenditures in agriculture
	Policies and programmes for small farmers, especially women

1/ Plan of Action to combat desertification approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977.

Main Issue/Sector	Related Information
Inputs	Fertilizers and pesticides use Labour and mechanization Provision of improved seeds Agricultural credit programmes
Agricultural research and extension services	Agronomic research stations network Design and diffusion of agricultural technologies and demonstration projects Extension services, especially for women farmers Crop diversification Disease and drought resistant crops High-yield seeds production Pest control Pasture improvement Livestock diseases Fireward schemes
Price and marketing reforms	Producer price incentives (domestic and export products) Reforms and reorganization of the marketing and distribution system with particular focus on the role of public and private sectors Consumer price reforms
Trade 2/	Commercial liberalization (national and regional) Elimination of protectionism and trade barriers, especially non-tariff Clearing mechanisms Commodity prices and compensation mechanisms 3/ Terms of trade and purchasing power of exports

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2/ Trade and development Board, General Assembly Resolution 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978.

3/ Agreement establishing the Common Fund for Commodities, E/81/II/D/8, United Nations, New York.

Main Issue/Sector	Related Information
Industry 4/	Private investment incentives Agricultural tools, small-scale irrigation equipment and spare parts manufacturing Fertilizer and pesticide production Agricultural processing industries Rehabilitation of existing agro-industries Rural energy production Comsumer goods manufacturing, especially for rural areas Small-scale industrial development codes and regulations
Population	Population policy 5/ Fertility and mortality Rural-urban migration Rural-urban migration Population, resources and environment balance Refugee population 6/
Education and training	Institutional reforms in relation to development needs Mass literacy and adult learning Manpower resources development and utilization especially entre-preneurial capacity Reduced dependence on foreign experts Measures to reverse brain-drain Special training programme for management, administration, and project design and preparation
Health	Primary health care Nutritional status

4/ Industrial Development Decade for Africa, General Assembly Resolution 35/66B of 5 December 1980.

5/ Kilimanjaro Programme of Action for African Population and Self-Reliant Development, adopted by the Second African Population Conference, Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, 9-13 January 1984.

6/ Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa; Declaration and Programme of Action, A/39/402.

Main Issue/Sector	Related Information
Transport and Communications 7/	Infrastructure and capacity Development: Development: National: feeder, access and service roads Regional: Intra-African trade network Rehabilitation and strengthening transport capacity and maintenance facilities Labour intensive public works programmes Logistics management
Social system	Human rights, political, economic and social justice Labour laws and working conditions Rural employment Citizen participation, especially women 8/ and youth in rural areas
Regional issues	Development of regional financial markets Establishment of African Monetary Fund Strengthening of African regional institutions and co-operation
South-South co-operation 9/	Environmental management, especially with regard to drought and desertification control, water resources development and dry land farming Agricultural research Agricultural planning and policy Training in agricultural services including extensions

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7/ Transport and communications Decade in Africa, General Assembly Resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977.

8/ Arusha Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of African Women beyond the United Nations Decade for Women, Regional Inter-Governmental Meeting (ECA), Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, 8-12 October 1984.

9/ Caracas Programme of Action on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, A/36/333 and Plan of Action to meet the Critical Economic Situation in Africa adopted by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, A/40/854.

Main Issue/Sector	Related Information
	Development and management of farm co-operatives
	Exchange of seed germ plasm and assistance in seed production programmes
	Co-operation in the production of fertilizers, pesticides and farm equipment
	Poultry and fisheries development
	Rural energy production
	Small-scale rural industrial development
	Transport and communications
	Joint development projects
	Trade expansion
	Health programmes
Special situations	Drought and desertification affected countries: Mobilization of external resources
	Island Nations: Development of trade and transport linkages to African mainland and the rest of the world. Also special assistance for measures against cyclones, typhoons and floods
	Land locked countries: Special measures for problems of storage, transport and transit
	Countries affected by externally engineered destabilization, especially in southern Africa
	Countries with refugee populations (Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa and its Declaration and Programme of Action)
	Donor support to; IDA and Fifth African Fund
	IFAD programmes for drought and desertification affected countries
	Special aid programmes for LDCs 10/
	Trade and Development Resolution 165 of 11 March 1978.

10/ Substantial new Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, United Nations Conference on the LDCs, Paris, France, 1-14 September 1981.

ANNEX II

SOME EXAMPLES OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS RELATING TO PARTICULAR SECTORS AND ACTIVITIES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNPAAERD

Main Issue/Sector	Statistical Indicators
Structural Adjustment and Policy Reforms	Economic growth rate (GDP) Consumer price index Current account as ratio of GDP Balance of payment as ratio of GDP Savings as ratio of GDP Investment as ratio of GDP Government revenue as ratio of GDP Government expenditure as ratio of GDP Government deficit as ratio of GDP Growth rate of net credit to Government Growth rate of credit to private sector Growth rate of net domestic credit Growth rate of domestic liquidity External debt as ratio of GDP (Other statistical measures as described in UNDP/IBRD/ECA proposal: Macro-economic indicators External resources flows Wages Public sector management (the profitability assessment of public enterprices should also be supplemented by measures to assess the social services relevance of public enterprises)
Agriculture	Land improvement and land use Acreage changes and percentage of total (where applicable): restored, afforested/reforested, desertification control, soil conservation measures, desalinization, irrigation drainage, irrigated lands especially small-scale schemes Total agricultural and cultivated land area Arable land and land under permanent crops Percentage of number and area held by size groups of agriculture holdings/ holders

Main Issue/Sector	Statistical Indicators
	Percentage of holdings/households using agricultural inputs: fertilizers, pesticides, improved seeds, farm implements and machinery as volume/ weight of fertilizers, etc., per hectare of food and export crops
	Production
	Climatic and weather conditions (rainfall, etc.)
	Area, yield and production by crop, (pre-harvest and harvest estimates)
	Livestock herd size and livestock production
	Inputs
	Fertilizer and pesticides (volume and value)
	Improved seeds (volume)
	Veterinary inputs (value)
	Agricultural by-products for livestock production (volume)
	Mechanization use and costs
	Incomes, employment and wages (farm and off-farm)
	- Agricultural population
	- Agricultural wage rate
	- Agricultural labourers as percentage of active population
	Investments and expenditures (public and private) in agriculture and as percentage of total - Agricultural credit
	Prices
	Producer prices
	Consumer prices
	International agricultural commodity prices
	Consumption
	Food self-sufficiency levels
	Food availability and caloric value
	Cost of minimum food basket

Main Issue/Sector	Statistical Indicators
	Trade
	Exports by crop (volume and value) intra-African and rest of the world
	Imports by crop (volume and value)
	Total exports and total imports (value)
	Terms of trade
	Marketing System
	Official marketing boards: operations, costs and margins
	Marketed production by crop and product
	Food security stocks and storage capacity
	Size of sub-regional food surpluses and deficits and estimated transport/ handling costs
	Agro Industries
	Investments: public and private
	Capacity and production
	Locally produced agricultural raw materials as percentage of total intermediate inputs
	Employment and wages
	Number of employees by qualification and sector
	Investment and expenditures by sector
Industry	Manufacturing production by industry
	Index of growth in major agro-industries
	Employment and wages
	Export (total and agro-industrial)
	Imports (total and agro-industrial)
	Public and private investments
	Change in stocks
Transport and communications	Feeder, access and services roads constructed/rehabilitated
	Percentage of farmers with access to feeder roads
	Investment in transport infrastructures, transport capacity and maintenance
	Investment in regional transport infrastructure

Main Issue/Sector	Statistical Indicators
	Capacity available and investments in communication
	Employment in labour intensive programmes
Health	Relative public sector expenditures in primary health care
	Availability of primary health care facilities especially in rural areas
	Community based health care facilities
	Availability of essential drugs
	Percentage of children under 1-year fully immunized
	Percentage of families using ORT
	Infant and child mortality rates
	Maternal mortality rates
	Life expectancy at birth
	Immunization rates for major communicable diseases
	Indicators of cost recovery
	Disease registers (mortality and morbidity from specific diseases)
	Nutritional status of children (e.g, under 5, live birth weight, etc.)
	Access to safe water supply
	Number of health personnel per 1000 population especially rural
Population	Rate of population growth
	Fertility and mortality rates
	Contraceptive prevalence rates
	Index of family planning efforts
	Rural/urban migration
	Rural/rural migration
	Vulnerable populations by geographical locations and compensatory actions
	Refugee populations
Education	Primary, secondary and tertiary (especially agriculture and rural-craft oriented) enrolment rates for male/female. Also drop-out rates if available
	Relative budget shares for primary, secondary and tertiary education
	Evolution of unit costs and indicators of cost recovery

Main Issue/Sector	Statistical Indicators
	Professional and university graduates, especially for the agriculture and agro-industrial sectors Foreign experts (number by qualifications and sector) Adult literacy levels Percentage of adult population with vocational training
Other sectors	Measures and indicators for monitoring progress should also be developed wherever possible, for the following: Social systems Regional issues South-South co-operation

ANNEX III

SUGGESTED LIST OF QUALITATIVE/DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION FOR MONITORING UNPAAERD

In this Annex, the main headings of UNPAAERD are listed on the left-hand column with the information which should be collected under each sector listed in some detail under Related Information. It should be noted that the emphasis in this Annex is on non-statistical data such as information on programmes, policies and policy reforms, planning, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, incentives and mobilization of domestic and external resources. The information is to be provided using 1986 as baseline and updated bi-monthly, quarterly, semi-annually and annually as appropriate. Only significant changes should be reported in the updates. Where no change has occurred during the reporting interval, a Nil return should be filed in respect of the particular item.

The Inter-Agency Task Force has tried to limit the number of items on which frequent reporting is required. For most of the items, the reporting is on an annual basis and this coincides with the normal reporting schedules of Governments, and Inter-Governmental and Non-Governmental Agencies.

Main Areas	Related Information	Frequency	Source
General	Deficiencies in past economic strategies and policies: domestic structural policies, fiscal and monetary policies	Annually	Country
	Interest rates and credit allocation policies	Monthly	Country/ IBRD
	Debt and debt servicing obligations	Annually	Country/ IBRD/OECD
	International transactions	Annually	
	Constraints to mobilization of timely and relevant aid	Bi-monthly	Country
Food and Agri-culture	Creation or maintenance of national emergency preparedness	Annually	Country
	Early warning system	Annually	Country/ FAO/ UNICEF

Main Areas	Related Information	Frequency	Source
Food and Agri-culture	Food security system	Annually	Country/ DONOR
	Investment	Annually	Country/ DONOR
	Incentives	Bi-monthly	Country/ IBRD
	Land reform	Annually	Country/ FAO
	Land reclamation	Annually	Country
	Mechanization of agriculture	Annually	Country
	Development, dissemination and encouragement of the use of modern inputs and methods	Quarterly	Country
	Provision of improved seeds	Quarterly	Country
	Storage	Annually	Country
	Research and extension services	Quarterly	Country
	Support for small farmers, especially women	Quarterly	Country
	Measures against salinization	Quarterly	Country
	Irrigation drainage	Quarterly	Country
	Controlling over grazing	Annually	Country/ IGOs
	River basin development	Semi-annually	Country/ IGOs
	Irrigation schemes (large and small scale)	Semi-annually	Country
	Public sector expenditure	Annually	Country
	Fertilizers and pesticides	Annually	Country/ FAO

Main Areas	Related Information	Frequency	Source
	Agricultural credit	Annually	Country
	Agromonic research Stations network	Annually	Country
	Disease and drought resistant crops	Annually	Country
	Producer price incentives	Semi-annually	Country
Other sectors in support to agriculture			
Rehabilitation and development of agro-related industries	Rehabilitation of existing agro-related industries	Quarterly	Country/ UNIDO
	Consumer goods manufacturing, especially for rural areas	Semi-annually	Country
	Small-scale industrial development. codes and regulations	Annually	Country
Development of transport and comtions	Infrastructure and capacity	Quarterly	Country
	Intra-African trade network	Semi-annually	Country/ IGOs/ECA
	Labour intensive public works programme	Quarterly	Country
Trade	Commodity prices (domestic and exports): policies	Quarterly	UNCTAD/ IMF
	Clearing House mechanisms	Semi-annually	Country/ ECA

Main Areas	Related Information	Frequency	Source
Trade (cont'd)	Terms of trade	Quarterly	UNCTAD
	Financial flows	Quarterly	Country/ IBRD/ OECD/EEC/ Donors
	Removal of barriers to intra-African trade	Semi-annually	IGOs
Drought and deserti-fication	Environmental problems, especially land degradation	Semi-annually	Country/ UNEP/ CILSS/ UNSO/ IGADD/ NGOs
	Drought affected countries	Bi-monthly	Country
Human resources develop-ment	Institutional reforms in relation to development needs	Semi-annually	Country/ IBRD/ UNESCO/ ILO
	Manpower resources develop-ment and utilization especially entrepreneurial capacity	Semi-annually	Country/ ILO
	Dependence on foreign experts: policies	Annually	Country
	Measures to reverse brain drain	Annually	Country/ NGOs
	Special training programmes for management, administra-tion, and project design and preparation	Annually	Country
	Health programmes	Quarterly	Country/ WHO/ UNICEF

Main Areas	Related Information	Frequency	Source
Policy reforms			
Improving the management of the economy	Public finance and enterprises reforms	Annually	Country
	Public sector management	Annually	Country
	Public investment policies	Annually	Country
	Public sector employment and wages	Annually	Country
	Private investment incentives	Annually	Country
Other policy reforms	Exchange rate adjustment	Annually	Country
	Structural adjustment and its social and economic impact	Quarterly	Country/ ECA
Population policy	Elements of population policy	Semi-annually	Country/ UNFPA/ECA
	Population, resources and environment balance	Semi-annually	Country/ UNFPA
	Population programmes	Semi-annually	Country/ UNFPA/ECA
Participation of the people in development	Popular involvement in development	Annually	Country
	Mechanisms for popular participation in development	Annually	Country

Main Areas	Related Information	Frequency	Source
Women and development	Measures to integrate women in the development process	Quarterly	Country
Refugees and displaced persons	Political and economic incentives for return of refugees	Semi-annually	Country/ UNHCR
	Policies on repatriation of refugees	Semi-annually	Country/ UNHCR

ANNEX IV

SUGGESTED LIST OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS FOR MONITORING UNPAAERD

The list of indicators in this annex is intended to give a basic comprehensive set of indicators relating to monitoring and evaluation of UNPAAERD at the national level. It is preliminary because new development in the international community may make it desirable to look at new areas and to include additional indicators.

The indicators have been specified for appropriate priority areas of concern within the framework of UNPAAERD. These are:

(a) Food and agriculture

(b) Development of other sectors in support of agriculture

(c) Drought and desertification

(d) Human resources development

(e) Policy reforms

(f) Refugees and displaced persons.

The aim of the list of indicators is to show the relevant and more easily obtainable indicators for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation of the United Nations Programme of Action. But it must be noted that not all the indicators may be relevant to a particular country so that countries will have to decide on their relevance before collecting and disseminating the required data. In proposing the indicators the emphasis is placed on the underlying data sets rather than on the indicators themselves.

Fields of concern and series	Classification	Frequency	Source
A. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE			
Economic development			
1. Overall			
. Value of gross output, total		Annually	Country
. Value of GDP total		Annually	Country
. Value of intermediate consumption total (At current and constant prices)		Annually	Country
2. Food production	Type and size of holdings	Annually	Country/ FAO
. Quantity			
. Value at current and constant prices			
3. Other crop production	Type and size of holdings	Annually	Country/ FAO
From agricultural raw materials			
4 Livestock numbers and products	Type and size of holdings	Annually	Country/ FAO
. Quantity			
. Value at current and constant prices			
5. Forestry and logging	Type	Annually	Country/ FAO
. Quantity/volume			
. Value at current and constant prices			
6. Other production	Type	Annually	Country/ FAO
. Quantity (if applicable)			
. Value at current and constant prices			
7. Food imports	Commodity, quantity and value	Annually	Country/ FAO
. Total			
. (Of which aid)			

Fields of concern and series	Classification	Frequency	Source
8. Final Consumption (Quantity if applicable, value)	Commodity, rural/urban	Annually	Country
9. Intermediate consumption (Quantity if applicable, value)	Kind of economic activity and commodity	Annually	Country
10. Food exports (Quantity, value)	Commodity and countries of destination	Annually	Country/ FAO
11. Stocks (at beginning and end of year)	By commodity, quantity and value	Annually	Country
Constraints and Incentives			
1. Land use and land improvements . Agricultural land . Cultivated land . Arable land . Acreage change	Crop and size of holdings		Country/ FAO
2. Climatic and weather conditions Rainfall	Main seasons		Country/ FAO
3. Agricultural population	Size and number of households		Country/ FAO
4. Inputs . Fertilizer & pesticides (Value) . Improved seeds (value) . Veterinary inputs (Value) . Mechanization: use and cost . Employment, wages and incomes . Investment . Agricultural credit	Crop Crop Crop Public, private		Country/ FAO Country/ FAO Country/ FAO Country/ FAO Country Country Country

Fields of concern and series	Classification	Frequency	Source
5. Agricultural research and training			Country
6. Prices	Crop		
. Producer prices			Country/ FAO
. Consumer prices			Country
. International agricultural commodity prices			FAO/ UNCTAD/ IMF
International Community Support			
Current			Country/ DONORS
Capital			Country/ DONORS

E. OTHER SECTORS IN SUPPORT OF AGRICULTURE

1. AGRO-INDUSTRIES

Economic development

1. Production in quantity and value	Activity: (ISIC division 31, 32, 34, 35, 38	Annually	Country
2. GDP at current and constant prices		Annually	Country
3. Imports: quantity, value	Commodity, rural/urban	Annually	Country
4. Final consumption	Commodity, rural/urban	Annually	Country
5. Intermediate consumption (value)	Activity	Annually	Country
6. Exports	Commodity country of distribution	Annually	Country

Fields of concern and series	Classification	Frequency	Source
7. Stocks at beginning and end of year	Commodity,	Annually	Country
Constraints and incentives			
1. Inventory			
. Number . Capacity of production	Activity Public/ private	Annually	Country
2. Inputs			
. Intermediate . consumption (value)	Commodity Origin (imported/ load)	Annually	Country
. Employment and wages	Activity, qualifications foreign/ national	Annually	Country
. Investments	Activity public/ private	Annually	Country
. Industrial credit	Activity	Annually	Country
3. Prices			
. Producer prices . Consumer prices . International commodity prices	Commodity	Annually	Country

II. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Economic development			
1. GDP at current and constant prices	Commodity imported/ public	Annually	Country
2. Intermediate consumption (value)			

Fields of concern and series	Classification	Frequency	Source
Constraints and incentives			
1. Inventory			
. Number	Type of transport private/ public	Annually	Country
. Capacity in transport			
. Length of roads constructed or rehabilitated	Class	Annually	Country
. Length of railways constructed or rehabilitated			
2. Inputs			
. Employment and wages	Sector	Annually	Country
. Investments	(public/ private) and type of transport	Annually	Country
3. Prices			
. Merchandise T/km	Type of transport	Annually	Country
. Persons/km	Type of transport	Annually	Country
International community support			
Current		Annually	Country/ DONORS
Capital		Annually	Country/ DONORS

III. TRADE AND FINANCE

Economic development			
1. Gross output: current and constant prices	Sector	Annually	Country
2. GDP at current and constant prices			

Fields of concern and series	Classification	Frequency	Source
Constraints and incentivces			
1. Official marketing boards . Number . Operations . Costs and margins	Product	Annually	Country
2. Marketed production	Product	Annually	Country
3. Inputs			
. Employment and wages	Sector	Annually	Country
. Trade credit	Crop	Annually	Country
International Community Support			
Current		Annually	Country/ DONORS
Capital		Annually	Country/ DONORS
C. DROUGHT AND DESERTIFICATION			
Areas of forests	Type		Country
Consumption of raw timber			Country
Annual increment of timber			Country
Regenerated areas			Country
Cut areas			Country
Land area covered by deserts			Country
Water availability	Areas and season		Country
International Community Support			
Current		Annually	Country/ DONORS
Capital		Annually	Country/ DONORS

D. HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

I. EDUCATION

Fields of concern and series	Classification	Frequency	Source
1. Primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment	Sex, age urban/rural	Annually	Country
2. Adult literacy Levels	Sex, age urban/rural	Annually	Country/ UNESCO
3. Professional and university graduates	Sex, age sector	Annually	Country/ UNESCO
4. Number oif teachers	Sex, type of educdation	Annually	Country/ UNESCO
5. Number of foreign experts	Qualification, sector	Annually	Country/ DONORS
6. Government expenditures (current and constant prices)	Current/ capital wages/non-wages type of education	Annually	Country
7. Public cost recovery (value)	Type of education	Annually	Country
8. Final consumption (current and constant prices)	Rural/urban	Annually	Country

II. MANPOWER

1. Labour force participation	Sex, age rural/urban sector of activity	Annualiy	Country/ ILO
2. Employment, wages and salaries	Sex, by activity qualification rural/urban	Annually	Country/ ILO

Field of concern and series	Classification	Frequency	Source
3. Average hours of work	Sex, age rural/urban activity,	Annually	Country/ ILO
4. Average hourly wage at current and constant prices	Sex, age rural/urban, activity, season	Annually	Country
III. HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES			
1. State of health			
. Mortality	Sex, age rural/urban causes of death	Annually	Country/ WHO/ UNICEF
. Nutritional status	Children under five	Annually	Country/ WHO/ UNICEF
. Life expectancy	Sex, age rural/urban	Annually	Country/ WHO/ UNICEF
. Morbidity injury and disability	Sex, age rural/urban causes	Annually	Country/ WHO/ UNICEF
2. Supply and use of health services (physical indicators)		Annually	Country/ WHO/ UNICEF
. Health personnel	By status, rural/urban		
. Hospital beds	Rural/urban		
. Distance from nearest clinic, hospital or doctor	Rural/urban		
. Hospital admissions or discharges	Sex, age, diseases rural/urban		
. Outpatient visits to hospital or clinic	Sex, age, diseases rural/urban		
. Immunizations	Sex, age, diseases		

Fields of concern and series	Classification	Frequency	Source
3. Financial flows		Annually	Country
. Government expenditures	Current/ capital Wages/non-wages		
. Public cost recovery			
. Final consumption current and constant prices	Rural/urban		
International Community Support			
Current		Annually	Country/ DONORS
Capital		Annually	Country/ DONORS

E. POLICY REFORMS

I. IMPROVING MANAGEMENT OF THE ECONOMY

II. OTHER POLICY MEASURES

These two sectors are covered by the UNDP/IBRD/ECA project on monitoring development programmes and aid flows. The annually monitorable indicators and data related to these sectors are:

1. External resources flows

2. Public sector management (public finance and public enterprises)

3. Macro-economic indicators of economic performance (National accounts, trade, balance of payments and monetary data)

Field of concern and series	Classification	Frequency	Source
III. POPULATION POLICY			
1. Size of population	Sex, age urban/rural	Annually	Country/ UN Pop. Division
2. Population flows and growth rates			
. Net changes	Sex, age urban/rural	Annually	Country/ UN Pop. Division
. Births	Sex, age urban/rural		
. Deaths	Sex, age urban/rural		
. Net international migration	Sex, age nationality		
IV. PARTICIPATION OF THE PEOPLE IN DEVELOPMENT			
1. Number of members of organizations	Sex, age By type of organization	Annually	Country
2. Work done by the community (quantity and estimated value)	By type of work rural/urban	Annually	Country
V. WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT			
Indicators are derived from the other sectors such as education, manpower and agricultural population which are classified by sex.			
International Community Support			
Current		Annually	Country/ DONORS
Capital		Annually	Country/ DONORS

F. REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS

Field of concern and series	Classification	Frequency	Source
1. Number of refugees	By sex, nationality	Annually	Country/ UNHCR
International Community Support			
Current		Annually	Country/ DONORS
Capital		Annually	Country/ DONORS

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INDICATORS FOR MONITORING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND AID FLOWS IN AFRICA

The following annexes are taken from the UNDP/IBRD/ECA project document on "Data collection related to development programmes and aid flows in Africa". They are reproduced for this meeting because they are relevant to the discussions under item 16 of the agenda.

ANNEX I

PRELIMINARY LIST OF PRIORITY INDICATORS FOR MONITORING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND AID FLOWS IN AFRICA

The indicators set out in this Annex are those considered critical for monitoring major developments in Africa. They will be given preference in the 1987 monitoring report. Their selection has been guided by several factors, including the objectives of the UN Special Program, the experience of the Bank in monitoring the Joint Program of Action, and judgments as to their relevance to short term policy reforms, the availability and comparability of timely data, the importance of government intervention in key areas, and the seriousness of economic problems.

However, this list of indicators is not final. It is preliminary because it is necessary to assess the feasibility of compiling adequate data for some indicators, because monitorable indicators have not been clearly identified for other indicators and because new developments in the international community may make it desirable to look at new areas or new sources of data may make it possible to include additional indicators. The first task in the 1987 Work Plan of the project is therefore to review this list with the aim of revising it on the basis of a clearer consensus on the concepts being measured, the availability of reliable data, the feasibility of reaching meaningful assessments, and the emergence of additional monitoring requests from the development community. For each major indicator, the project would prepare brief working notes in which these issues would be discussed and the details of data compilation and analysis would be worked out. A notion of some of the issues to be addressed appears in Annex VII, from which the indicators in this preliminary list have been largely drawn.

It is expected that the 1987 report, which will probably concentrate on aid flows and some short term policy actions would be based largely on this preliminary list of indicators, as revised after an initial review under this project. The 1988 report may cover additional indicators, as well as updating those in the 1987 report.

A minimum set of priority indicators is likely to include the following:

1. External resource flows

(a) Data on historical flows (including most recent estimates). These would cover the full range of resource flows, including concessional and nonconcessional aid, IMF resources and direct foreign investment.

(b) Data on prospective flows (together with advance estimates for the current year). These would focus on concessional assistance, at least for major donors and major sub-Saharan recipients.

(c) Developments in aid group meetings and aid co-ordination efforts in Africa.

(d) Debt service obligations and payments.

2. Agricultural incentives

(a) Official producer prices (and producer share of export values) for major export crops.

(b) Government food subsidy payments (and/or other measures of distortions in the foodcrop market, including forced procurement and large distributions of food aid below market prices.

(c) Changes in agricultural marketing arrangements.

3. Wages

(a) Evolution of government wages.

(b) Some measure of rural-urban terms of trade.

4. Public sector management - public enterprises (PE)

(a) Measures of performance, like government transfers.

(b) Measures of the importance of the PE sector, like share of domestic credit allocated to PEs or the share of external debt held by PEs.

(c) Measures of efforts to rationalize and improve the performance of the sector, including employment actions.

(d) Major pricing reforms designed to improve PE performance.

(e) Other measures to improve performance of the sector.

5. Public sector management - public expenditure

(a) Central government fiscal deficit.

(b) Public expenditure in agriculture and agriculture related activities.

(c) Public expenditure in health and education sectors, if possible including relative shares of wage and nonwage recurrent expenditures.

(d) Public investment (as share of total investment).

6. Macro-economic indicators of recent economic developments in Africa.

(a) Production aggregates (especially major agricultural crops).

(b) National accounts series.

(c) Trade levels (including estimates for some specific commodity exports).

(d) Balance of payments.

(e) Inflation rates.

(f) Real interest rates (domestic and international).

(g) Real effective exchange rates.

(h) International terms of trade (with prices of oil and other key commodities perhaps shown separately).

7. Social and environmental indicators

(a) Population growth and policies.

(b) Human resources - health statistics.

(c) Human resources - education sector performance.

(d) Significant climatic developments.

8. In addition to the specific indicators above, the project will attempt to assemble some country cases that illustrate other particularly interesting efforts to improve economic performance, for example, actions to strengthen technical capacity in agriculture and to promote private sector development.

ANNEX II

A SUGGESTED COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF MONITORING INDICATORS

A) A GUIDE FOR DESIGNING NATIONAL MONITORING PROGRAMS

1. The indicators given in this annex comprise a comprehensive set of indicators that DAC countries may want to consider in designing their own national monitoring programs. The list has been established with a view to what would be desirable, not necessarily feasible since problems of data and administrative constraints, implementing a monitoring program based on a set of indicators similar to those suggested here will undoubtedly pose problems requiring consideration and solution.

2. Although these indicators are not intended to serve as a model for the implementation of the project, they may provide a useful background against which aspects of a project might be assessed. A number of these indicators pertaining to the activities of private voluntary and non-profit organizations are presently being collected on regular basis by the DAC Secretariat. Countries interested in the establishment of better national monitoring systems, or in the improvement of their present ones may help guide the various studies that will need to be undertaken for the priority list of indicators.

3. The recommended list of indicators includes the following:

1. Financial resource flows

(a) Information would include actual for the past two (2) years, estimates for the current year, and projections for the subsequent two years.

2. Concessional loans and grants

(a) Data would be disaggregated by:

- Recipient;
- Donor (some or all DAC members, EC, ADB, IDA, OPEC);
- Commitments gross disbursements, net disbursements and interest payments;
- Total aid, as well as food aid (particularly emergency relief) and project and non-project assistance (non-profit assistance being defined as quick disbursing aid). Definitions of aid types could correspond to those being developed for the Bank's Standard Aid Indicators Table.

(b) Preliminary estimates would be made by May, at least for major donors, on the basis of provisional figures supplied by the donors.

(c) Projected aid flows for the current and subsequent years, disaggregated as above, would be made on the basis of provisional information available from all sources.

(d) Developments in aid co-ordination arrangements (CGs, Roundtables, Paris and London Clubs, and sector co-ordination meetings).

2. Use of IDS resources

3. Flow characteristics and terms

(to be defined in terms of loan and 25 percent grant element - across and net disbursements and interest payments)

4. Direct foreign private investment

II. Incentives

1. Agricultural incentives

(a) Producer price shares of major export crops (data required are the effective producer prices, the export unit values, and, if possible, domestic intermediary and processing costs to calculate a true nominal protection coefficient). If subsidy information is available for inputs, it may also be possible to estimate effective protection coefficients.

(b) Ratio of domestic consumer food prices to some measure of an international price (probably calculated for major consuming centre and based on annual average prices, but other calculations should be studied). (Alternative measures might be based on the value of grain required per worker expressed as a ratio to wages or per capita GNP).

(c) Importance of government intervention in agricultural marketing, as measured by the shares of marketed production handled by official agencies and respective proportion of output taxed that is taxed away by official agencies.

(d) Changes in domestic marketing arrangements aiming at liberalization and increased private sector participation (e.g., monitoring policies with respect to fixed annual, pan-territorial producer prices, linkage between domestic and world prices, government monopolies (legal, effective), freedom of intra-country and international grain shipments).

(e) Relative incentives in agriculture as compared to industry (based on effective protection studies in agriculture and industry, and thus limited to certain countries).

(f) Changes in activities and performance of agricultural marketing boards (see III below).

2. Trade and industrial sector policies

(a) Measures of commercial liberalization, such as number of locally produced goods subject to ex ante price control.

(b) Compilation of available estimates of standard measures of industrial sector incentives (effective protection coefficients, DRC ratios, average tariff levels and prevalence of quantitative restrictions).

(c) Change in major elements of investment codes, especially affecting small-scale domestic entrepreneurs and foreign direct private investment (perhaps some index that would indicate increasingly or decreasingly favourable conditions, as with population policies - see below).

3. Wages

(a) Evolution of government wages, based on average government salaries (plus changes in one or two entry- or mid-level grades), calculated in constant prices and as a multiple of per capita GDP.

(b) Evolution of wages outside the government, with a focus on urban casual labor, agricultural labor (perhaps measured as a function of some marker wage (e.g., peak season labor), or average farm returns, or per capita agricultural GDP, and average industrial wages (disaggregated by key industries).

(c) Changes in the rural-urban terms of trade (based on a weighted average agricultural producer price index and some index of urban wages and/or rural non-agricultural consumer prices).

(d) Comparison of the above ratios with similar data from comparator countries in Asia.

(e) Indicators of the level and evolution of labor productivity in non-agricultural sectors (because of data limitations, the output would initially be a cross-sectional description of the situation in Africa, rather than a monitoring of recent changes).

4. Interest rates

(a) Levels of and changes in real and nominal interest rates for key financial transactions (Central Bank discount rate, deposit savings rate, and industrial or commercial lending rates). Real interest rates would be calculated according to the methodology presented in the recently published Bank's Operational Policy Note 2.50 (Attachment on "Elements for Inclusion in Country Economic Memoranda").

(b) Changes in policies regarding legally fixed interest rates and allocation of credit among sectors by the government, including access to preferential credit (e.g., agricultural marketing credit) by the private sector).

5. Exchange rates

(a) Changes in nominal and real effective exchange rates (based on IMF data and calculations).

(b) Adoption of more flexible exchange rate regimes, where exchange rates are determined more by market signals.

(c) Changes in restrictive trade, capital and exchange practices (i.e., significant trends toward liberalization or greater restriction, drawing on methodology employed by the IMF in its annual report on Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions).

6. Inflation rates

III. Public sector management

1. Public enterprises

(a) Size of sector, as measured by:

- Number of public enterprises (PE).
- Share of PE value added in GDP.
- Share of PE employment in total employment.
- Share of PE investment in GDI.
- Share of PE domestic credit to total credit.
- Share of PE external debt to total external debt.
- Fiscal contributions from PE as a share of total government revenue.

(b) Performance of sector (or of a sample of the major PEs), as indicated by:

- Gross and net PE sector profits as a ratio to GDP.
- Government transfers to PEs, as ratio of government expenditure.
- Return on assets (net PE profits as ratio to net PE assets).
- Concentration of profits and losses in a few PEs (for example, number or percent of PEs accounting for 70 percent of gross profits or losses).
- Average wages in the PE sector as multiple of *per capita* GDP.

In analyzing performance, account would be taken, if possible, of exogenous factors that may effect performance, irrespective of reforms.

(c) Reform efforts in the sector, (as well as moves in the opposite direction) including:

- Reduction (or increase) in size of the sector (divestitures and liquidations compared to new enterprises).
- Personnel reductions (or increases) in the sector.
- Major actins to improve PE sector management (e.g., classification schemes, audits, government oversight, autonomy).
- Specific changes in pricing, trade and tax policy designed explicitly to strengthen the PE profitability.

- Changes in credit policies (e.g., reducing cross-debt obligations, reducing government arrears, borrowing restrictions).
- Improvements in criteria and system for deciding to invest in the sector.

2. Public expenditure

(a) Central government fiscal deficit (as percentage of GDP).

(b) Public expenditure in agriculture:

- As share of total recurrent and investment budgets, with agriculture defined narrowly (e.g., Ministry of agriculture plus ancillary budgets related to rural development) and more broadly (marketing, roads, etc).
- Relative budget shares allocated to maintenance, rehabilitation, and expansion of capacity.

(c) Public expenditure in social sectors:

- Separately for education, health and possibly other social sectors.
- As chare of total recurrent and investment budgets.
- Wage and non-wage shares of recurrent budgets for each sector.
- Expenditures in each sector on a per capita basis (or as ratio of per capita GDP).

(d) Government employment practices (e.g., automatic recruit of graduates, hiring freezes, staff reductions).

3. Public investment (in addition to indicators under public expenditures).

(a) Size of public investment programs (as share of total investment).

(b) Monitoring major elements of public investment programs, especially "white elephants" and other indicators of the efficiency of public investment (based largely on public expenditure/investment reviews carried out by the Bank or IMF).

(c) Reforms in investment programming procedures and criteria expected to lead to better public investments.

IV. Social indicators

This monitoring would follow closely the data categories and formats established in the Social Indicators of Development published by the World Bank. In addition to those below, other indicators could include life expectancy at birth and per capita supply of calories. Special efforts will be made in two areas:

1. Key indicators in the population and human resources sectors:

(a) Population:

- Rate of population growth.
- Fertility rates.
- Contraceptive prevalence rates (and estimated unmet needs for contraception).
- Index of family planning efforts and population policies (along the lines of that presented in Table 22 of the World Bank study Population Growth and Policies in sub-Saharan Africa).

(b) Human resources - health:

- Child mortality.
- Immunization rates for major communicable diseases.
- Relative expenditure on primary health care (especially as compared to urban-based hospital-based curative health care).
- Indicators of cost recovery (e.g., share of costs covered by user fees for critical areas of health care) and community financing efforts.
- Recurrent, non-wage expenditures as a share of government budgets in the sector and as a ratio to per capita GDP.
- Evolution of unit costs of health care delivery and adoption of specific measures designed to reduce them.

(c) Human resources - education:

- Primary, secondary, and tertiary enrollment rates.
- Relative budget shares going to primary, secondary, and tertiary education.
- Evolution of unit costs and adoption of specific measures designed to reduce them, disaggregated by level of education.
- Indicators of cost recovery and adoption of measures to increase cost recovery.
- Recurrent non-wage expenditures as a share of government budgets in the sector, per student, and as a ratio of per capita GDP.

For most of these indicators, current data will probably not be available; monitoring in this case will focus on broad cross-sectional patterns coupled with emerging trends as suggested by indicators where current data are available.

2. In addition to the sector-specific monitoring above, there would be a special emphasis on the social hardships and gains that accompany structural adjustment. For countries undertaking adjustment, the monitoring would attempt to examine questions related to chantges in income distribution and to the adoption of specific government measures to reinforce the positive social effects of adjustment. Much of the analysis and measurement will rely heavily on indicators described above.

V. Environment

Considerable effort is needed in this area to develop monitrable indicators. The initial effort will focus on assesments on deforestation and desertification and on the adoption of government programs and policies designed to alleviate pressures leading to environmental degradation (e.g., tree planting efforts, energy pricintg, and taxation).

VI. National accounts, trade, and balance of payments

Indicators will follow the formats established for the Statistical Annexes in the earlier Africa Reports. Data and tables would be supplied by EPD.